Equal Rights

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Hon. Rhoda Fox Graves

The only woman member of the New York State Legislature who is now serving her third term as Assemblywoman. Mrs. Graves is a firm believer in Equal Rights, and introduced in the lower House the Equal Guardianship Bill sponsored by the National Woman's Party.

Feminist Notes

Josephine Butler Centenary

THE Association for Moral and Social Hygiene of England will celebrate the centenary of Josephine Butler in April, 1928. Josephine Butler was the leader of the English movement for Equal Rights in public morality laws, and for the abolition of licensed prostitution. Dame Millicent Fawcett is writing a life of Mrs. Butler to be issued when the centenary opens.

Spanish Women May Be Eligible for Assembly

THE Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* states that it is probable that women will be eligible for membership of the Spanish National Assembly in conformity with the Marquis de Estella's general policy of granting extensive rights to women. This surely means that the vote cannot be long postponed. Perhaps Spain will be the first Latin country to enfranchise its women.

Believes French Women Will Soon Get Vote

MME. MALATERRE-SELLIER, leader among French Catholic women working for suffrage, believes Feminists are close to victory in France.

"A rough straw vote of the membership of the Senate shows an ample majority favorable to votes for women," she declared when interviewed recently by press representatives.

The suffrage bill was defeated in the Senate by 22 votes in 1922.

Madame Malaterre-Sellier is one of the few French women who employ American lobbying methods.

"Once the suffrage measure gets to the Senate it will pass," she added. Her air of determination was as convincing as her words.

Wife Mustn't Talk

A MAN doesn't have to listen to his wife's talk if he doesn't want to, County Judge Miller of Kansas ruled on March 2.

He refused to modify an order restraining Mrs. Huldah Neugenbauer from attempting to converse with Andrew Neugenbauer, her husband.

She also is enjoined from "laying hands" upon him.

Reich Bill Proposes Marriage Citizenship

GERMAN women marrying foreigners will retain German citizenship as long as they remain within the Reich, if the Reichstag passes the Democrats' bill which found unanimous favor in the Plenary Committee on March 5.

Women Workers Protest 48-Hour Act as Unfair

A LARGE delegation of women workers and their representatives came to Albany on March 1 to protest to Governor Smith and members of the Legislature against the proposed law to limit the working hours of women and minors in industries to forty-eight hours a week. They said such a law would discriminate against women in favor of men and that women workers do not want the legislation.

The delegation was headed by Mrs. Frances G. Roberts, member of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Clarence M. Smith of the National Woman's Party, and Mrs. M. J. Crape were among the delegations as well as representatives of workers in industries.

"The State Federation of Labor," said Mrs. Roberts, "whose leaders consider women a competitive menace to men in industry, women's trade unions whose members will not be affected by a forty-eight-hour law and welfare workers are seeking to impose this restrictive law upon the unorganized women workers against their will and in spite of their protests.

"We are here to protest against the passage of the law, unless it applies to men as well as women. It restricts overtime, and since the overtime of men workers is not restricted by law it will make the woman a less desirable employe than the man and handicap her. It means unequal opportunity for the woman, a reduced earning power and in many instances the loss of her job."

Baldwin Receives Equal Rights Delegation

AFTER campaigning for two years, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship (England) finally persuaded Prime Minister Baldwin to receive a delegation of women who are campaigning for equal franchise rights with men. Mr. Baldwin received the delegation in his room in the houses of Parliament March 5.

The campaigners are jubilant and declare the arranging of the meeting shows their campaign is winning.

Has Place of Honor

WITH figures of a donkey and a bear the youngest sculptor who has ever exhibited in a Paris salon has gained entrance to the present Salon des Independants, one of the most interesting annual art events of the French capital. The new celebrity is Mlle. Claudie Korthals, 13 years old.

Women With Bound Feet Join Ranks

WOMEN with bound feet and hundreds of girls between the ages of seven and ten who work twelve hours daily in factories for but a few cents a day hobbled in a procession numbering many thousands at Hankow in celebration of International Women's Day, belated advices received from that city said.

Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, widow of the great Chinese Republican leader, discussing the significance of the incident, was quoted by the dispatches as declaring that, under the influence of the Koumintang, Chinese women had joined the ranks of world Feminists in their struggle for equality and freedom.

Building for Women's Activities

SEVENTEEN stories of women's activities, beginning with shops and offices on its lower floors and ending in a swimming pool fresh and green beneath the skylights of the skyscraper roof, are contained in the Illinois Women's Athletic Club Building recently dedicated according to an article in the *Christian Science Monitor*. In the intervening stories, women are making their homes, playing basketball, fencing, dining, dancing and doing the innumerable things included in women's club activities today.

"Only a half century ago in this city women who came together timidly in the parlor of a home to read 'papers' were regarded as bold feminists. Today the club woman, if she be one of the 3,500 members of the new athletic club, not only bowls and fences with her sisters in her club building, but brings her husband or brother to dine with her in her own club dining room, and invites him to formal balls in the great halls of the towering edifice. It is significant of the swift changes of woman's world that the new venture in club life has probably occasioned less comment than the gatherings fifty years ago in chilly parlors when the one and only diversion was the formal 'program,'" says the *Monitor*.

From the first, women have taken the management of this ambitious project into their own hands.

Rented portions of the building are used chiefly for women's shops, the management explains. Many members of the club engaged in business or professions are choosing this building for their offices, shops or studios. Its location in the neighborhood of the Drake Hotel and many fashionable shops makes it especially well placed for a woman's business center.

Mrs. Howard Linn of Chicago planned the decorations for the Illinois Woman's Athletic Club Building.

New York's Only Assemblywoman

By Christine Birrell,
Member of Albany, New York, Branch of National Woman's Party

RHODA FOX GRAVES, only woman member of the New York State Legislature, now serving her third year as Assemblywoman on Capitol Hill at Albany, is a firm believer in Equal Rights, and her record, both at home in her previous profession of teaching and her present profession of law making, is proving an inspiration to all women of the State who are united in the fight to free their sisters from the bondage of unjust discrimination.

This year Mrs. Graves stepped forth definitely to forward the cause of her own sex in the law and introduced in the lower House the Equal Guardianship Bill sponsored by the National Woman's Party.

Mrs. Graves' attitude toward this particular Equal Rights bill was set forth clearly at a recent dinner of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Albany, when speaking on the same program with Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, New York State Chairman of the National Woman's Party, she declared:

"The mother's services in the home for her children have come to be recognized as having as great a value as the money which the father brings home. The mother's services have also a spiritual value which cannot be counted in dollars and cents. Her devotion and sacrifices entitle her to the consideration of sharing equally with the husband the rights of guardianship."

MRS. GRAVES also came out strongly in favor of the bill to open the jury box to women of the Empire State, and her concise statement on this much agitated question was: "If women are capable of helping to make the laws, they should be permitted to help enforce them."

The lone woman lawmaker is rapidly achieving a reputation among the solons which reflects credit to all women, and a glimpse into her political past reveals the fact that Mrs. Graves has always stood firmly for principle and for the progress of her own sex. Though of a quiet, conservative nature, this woman from the "great North country" is accomplishing a great deal without the blare of trumpets and is at the same time advancing the cause of womanhood through the efficient and conscientious exercise of her duties as lawmaker. Last year she was appointed chairman of the Committee on Public Institutions, being the first of her sex in the assembly to head a committee. She still serves in that capacity.

Mrs. Graves, who calls Gouverneur in St Lawrence County her home, was born on a farm in Fowler, N. Y., in the same north country. She is still a farmer, though she spent some years in the profession of teaching. Mrs. Graves has successfully managed her large farm and has won just as enviable a reputation along that line as in the business of legislation. While in Albany during the session, she further shows her trust in the ability of her own sex by turning over the farm management to a woman. Her husband is engaged in the automobile business in their home city.

Mrs. Graves, a success both at home making and law making, is a bright and shining answer to the question, "Can a woman run a home and have a career at the same time?" She has two sons, Mark, just finishing high school, and Paul, a student at Colgate University.

THIS woman's first seat in the New York State Assembly, three years ago, however, was not won without a struggle. In the primary race in which she won her nomination Mrs. Graves was faced with the problem of fighting opponents who, it is said, declared that a woman could not be elected, the platform being based on the matter of sex. Mrs. Graves won the fight, the nomination and election and broke down, at least in St. Lawrence County, the age-old belief that woman is not capable with man of filling public office and higher places in Government. She fulfilled the trust of her people and demonstrated that a woman can be as astute a politician and as capable a law maker as one of the opposite sex. During her years on Capitol Hill, Mrs. Graves has asked no special privileges because she is a woman but demanded only "fair play." She is keen in her appreciation of the attitude of the men legislators toward their solitary woman member and sings their praises, at the same time asking them in no uncertain terms to press forward and remove the unjust shackles of the law from women.

Mrs. Graves recently paid a tribute to the work of the National Woman's Party, declaring that Albany has always been a battleground for Equal Rights.

MRS. GRAVES DISAPPOINTED

(New York Sun, March 2, 1927.)

Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, Republican, of Gouverneur, only woman legislator of the present session, representing the First Assembly District of St. Lawrence County, expressed regret at the action of the committee in refusing to report the "Equal Rights" bills, especially the women jurors bill.

"This is the last wall of the glass cage of tradition and prejudice built around our women citizens," says Mrs. Graves, "and I had hoped that the 1927 session of the Legislature would have the honor and distinction of breaking this down. It is coming inevitably, and I had hoped that this Legislature would be big enough and broad enough to do this for the women of our State."

Cantonese Women Start Feminist Propaganda

AN organization plan was adopted by the Oppressed Women's Union of Canton, China, at a meeting of the preparatory committee held recently.

The purpose of this union is to help the women of China in their fight for emancipation and to give them support.

The organization plan of the society is to create the following sections: General Affairs, Propaganda, Organization, Finance and Relief.

There will be lectures, dramatic performances and other means used by the union to give publicity to its work. A magazine is to be issued monthly. The Journalists' Union has been asked to cooperate in encouraging the work of the organization.

At a recent meeting of the union, Chen Shu-yen, Chief of the Civil Affairs Department, Chung Wing-kwong, representative of the municipality and leading members of the Kuomintang Women's Department were invited to speak. Various theatricals and dramatic performances, representing the sufferings of women, are also planned to elicit public sympathy and support.

Leaflets pertaining to women's party affairs are being distributed among the audiences in various theatres as a feature of a new effort to bring the facts of the women's movement before the public. Party representatives have also been sent by the newly elected chief of the women's section of the City of Kuomintang to various girls' schools to give lectures on the revolution and women's part in present movements in China.

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Annual Dues	$10.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.
House Joint Resolution Number 81.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 16, 1925, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

Sic Semper Tyrannus

PEOPLE who have builded their houses upon the sands of prejudice had better watch out these days, for the waters of progress are rising fast and one ruined edifice after another floating in fragments down stream bears silent witness that sand is a precarious foundation material. Social-economic theories that have no better basis than prejudice are bound to fall as we discover each morning at the breakfast table.

Now comes France and demolishes with a single blow one of the "fundamental arguments" against the emancipation of women. "Women cannot fight," how well we remember the outstanding reason why for a long period of years we could not vote either. But France, which still denies women the right of franchise, entered a flat denial to this "argument," when on March 7 the Chamber of Deputies adopted, by a vote of 500 to 31, a carefully worked-out plan for providing an effective organization for the entire French nation in time of war, including the use of every man and woman.

Sex no longer in France means exemption from military duty. A citizen is a citizen in patriotic obligations, whether male or female, which makes it seem all the more peculiar that sex should still serve in France as the dividing line in regard to the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Now that La Patrie has waked up to the fact that women can fight, we hope that the French women will give as good a demonstration of their ability in this line as they did some years ago when they took the little stroll from Paris to Versailles seeking for liberty.

But this time let their Mecca be the Chamber of Deputies, for it is no longer a king and his followers, but free-born proletarians who, under the sacred banner of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," deny all these blessings to women.

Blind Man's Bluff

IN PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S now famous interview on the subject of woman, there is one little question put by the Duce which we believe we can properly dispose of: "In what field can woman shine as man's equal?" he asks. "In anything that is not creative. *Women cannot create.* In all of the arts, from the beginning of time women have done delicious small things, but when they have attempted grandeur they have failed ignominiously. * * * For example, what woman has ever created a great painting?"

In reply we reprint the following Associated Press dispatch, which says a good deal between the lines, at least to American readers:

> For creating "The King's Henchman" for the Metropolitan Opera House, Deems Taylor, composer, and Edna St. Vincent Millay, poet, received $10,000, and during the twenty days since the opera was first sung, it was revealed today, Miss Millay has received not less than $100 a day in royalties on the sale of the poem.

For the information of Signor Mussolini we may add that the average income of male poets in the United States is distinctly less than one hundred dollars per diem.

But it was not a poet that the Duce wanted, it was a woman who had created a great painting. That, too, we can supply and easily. Frank Rutter, writing in London, says:

> "Of all the pictures which have been added in recent years to the National Gallery, Millbank, none hold their own and deserve their place better than two large decorative paintings by Miss Ethel Walker. * * * All that she touches she adorns, all that she does bears testimony to an exquisitely refined and sensitive creative gift. * * * At the present moment to say that Ethel Walker's painting is better in craftsmanship and more elevated in tendency than that of Sargent or Besnard, is to invite a storm of scornful protest; but it is the truth, and time will surely redress the neglect Ethel Walker has suffered.

We should like to ask Premier Mussolini whether he has ever seen a canvas of Ethel Walker's and whether he knows the name of America's foremost portrait painter?

We doubt it, for ignorance in one field often predicates ignorance in another, and the Duce by his own admission knows so little about punctuation that he cannot tell the difference between an exclamation point and a parenthesis. There are none so blind as those who will not see.

The Barring of Women from Night Work

By Burnita Shelton Matthews

Sixteen States have regulations under which women but not men are barred from engaging in various occupations and employments at night. These States are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Washington and Wisconsin.

The table set forth below indicates the occupations affected, the hours during which adult women are excluded from night work, and the years in which such exclusion became effective. It shows that legislation closing night work to women has been steadily increasing.

State and Citation.	*Year night work first prohibited to women.*	*Prohibited hours of work.*	*Occupations or industries affected.*
CALIFORNIA. Stats. 1913, Ch. 324.	In 1913 a law was enacted in California broad enough to authorize the Industrial Welfare Commission to prohibit night work by women.		
Industrial Welfare Commission Orders Nos. 7a and 8a, 1923.	1923.	10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Laundry or dry cleaning establishment. Dried fruit packing industry.
Industrial Welfare Commission Orders Nos. 11a and 15a, 1923.	1923.	11 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Manufacturing industry. Nut cracking and sorting industry. *Exceptions:* In continuous processes under a permit from Industrial Welfare Commission. Work performed under such permit calls for payment of one and one-half times the regular wage.
CONNECTICUT. Gen. Stats. Rev. of 1918, Secs. 5303, 5306, as amended by Acts 1925, Chs. 156, 208; Acts 1925, Ch. 158.	1925 as to shoe-shining establishment or billiard or pool room.[1] 1917 as to restaurant, cafe, dining-room, barber shop, hairdressing or manicuring establishment, photograph gallery and bowling alley.[2] 1913 as to manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments except that an enactment of 1909[3] covered mercantile establishments using only one shift of employes.[4]	10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Shoe-shining establishment or billiard or pool room, public restaurant, cafe, dining-room, barber shop, hair-dressing or manicuring establishment, photograph gallery, bowling alley, manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishment. *Exceptions:* Hotels; and in case of war or other serious emergency, Governor may suspend such limitations as he deems necessary.
DELAWARE. Laws 1917, Ch. 230.	1917.	10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Mechanical or manufacturing establishment, laundry, baking or printing establishment, office or dressmaking establishment. *Exceptions:* Canning or preserving or preparation for canning or preserving of perishable fruits and vegetables.
INDIANA. Burns' Ann. Stats. Rev. of 1914, Sec. 8023.	1899.[5]	10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Manufacturing.
KANSAS. Laws 1915, Ch. 275.	In 1915 a law was enacted in Kansas broad enough to authorize the Industrial Welfare Commission to prohibit night work by women.		
Industrial Welfare Order No. 13, 1922.	1922.	9 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Manufacturing occupation, i. e., all processes in the production of commodities, and work in florists' shops and candy-making departments of confectionery stores and bakeries. *Exceptions:* Millinery workrooms, dressmaking establishments, hemstitching and button shops, and alteration, drapery and upholstery departments of a mercantile establishment may obtain permission from the Court of Industrial Relations to operate under the mercantile order.
Industrial Welfare Order No. 14, 1922.	1922.	After 9 P. M.	Mercantile occupation, i. e., "work of those employed in establishments operated for the purpose of trade in the purchase or sale of * * * merchandise," including the sales force, wrapping employes, auditing and checking force, shippers in the mail order department, the receiving, marking and stock room employes, sheet music saleswomen and demonstrators, and all employes in such establishments in any way directly connected with the sale, purchase and disposition of goods, wares and merchandise. *Exceptions:* The Industrial Court may allow mercantile establishments to remain open one day per week until 10 P. M. in agricultural communities for any specified number of weeks between June 1 and September 15.
Industrial Welfare Order No. 15, 1922. Modification of Oct. 23, 1922, of Order No. 15.	1922.	12 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Public housekeeping occupation, i. e., the work of waitresses in restaurants, hotel dining-room and boarding houses, attendants at ice cream parlors, soda fountains, light lunch stands, steam-table or counter work in cafeterias and delicatessens where freshly cooked foods are served, confectionery stores where lunches are served; the work of chambermaids in hotels, lodging and boarding houses and hospitals, the work of janitresses, car cleaner and of kitchen workers in hotels, restaurants and hospitals; and the work of women elevator operators and cigar stand and cashier girls connected with such establishments: *Exceptions:* Women 25 years of age or over, with the approval of the Court of Industrial Relations, may work during the prohibited hours in railway lunchrooms operated by railway companies within the State, or by persons having contractual relations with railway companies.
MASSACHUSETTS. Gen. Laws 1921, Ch. 149, Sec. 59.	1907.[6] 1890.[7]	6 P. M. to 6 A. M. 10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Manufacture of textile goods. Manufacturing.
NEBRASKA. Comp. Stats. of 1922, Sec. 7659.	1913 as to laundry and office.[8] 1899 as to manufacturing, mercantile and mechanical establishments, hotel and restaurant.[9]	10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	In metropolitan cities and cities of first class,[10] in manufacturing, mercantile and mechanical establishments, laundry, hotel, restaurant, office. *Exceptions:* Public service corporations.
NEW JERSEY. Laws 1923, Ch. 144, p. 312.	1923 is the year the law was enacted, but December 31, 1924, is the date it became effective. The validity of this law is now in dispute.	10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Manufacturing establishments, bakeries and laundries. *Exceptions:* Canneries engaged in packing a perishable product, such as fruits or vegetables.

State and Citation.	Year night work first prohibited to women.	Prohibited hours of work.	Occupations or industries affected.
NEW YORK.			
Cahill's Consolidated Laws, 1923, Labor Law, Sec. 183.	1919 as to elevators.[11]	10 P. M. to 7 A. M.	Care, custody, or operation of a freight or passenger elevator in any place. *Exceptions:* Hotels. If elevator is used in indusdry in which the employment of a woman before 7 A. M. is not prohibited, a woman elevator operator may begin work at 6 A. M.
Labor Law, Sec. 184.	1919 as to street, surface, electric, subway or elevated railroads.[12]	10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Conductor or guard in the operation of any street, surface, electric subway or elevated railroad car or train.
Labor Law, Sec. 185.	1918 as to telegraph or messenger company service.[13]	10 P. M. to 7 A. M.	Messenger for a telegraph or messenger company in distributing, delivering or transmitting goods or messages.
Labor Law, Sec. 182.	1917 as to restaurants.[14]	10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Restaurants in cities of the first and second class. *Exceptions:* Singers and performers, attendants in ladies' cloak rooms and parlors, employes in dining-rooms and kitchens of hotels, or lunchrooms or restaurants conducted by employers for benefit of employes.
Labor Law, Sec. 181.	1913 as to mercantile establishments.[15]	10 P. M. to 7 A. M.	Mercantile establishments. *Exceptions:* December 18-24, two days annually for stock taking, female writers or reporters employed in newspaper offices.
Labor Law, Secs. 2, 172.	1899 as to factories.[16]	10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Factory, i. e., mill, workshop, or other manufacturing establishment, laundries. *Exceptions:* "Nor shall the provisions * * prohibiting the employment of women over twenty-one as proofreaders at certain hours apply to newspaper publishing departments, linotypists and monotypists."
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Laws 1919, Ch. 174.	In 1919 a law was enacted in North Dakota broad enough to authorize the Workmen's Compensation Bureau to prohibit night work by women.		
Minimum Wage Dept. Order No. 1, 1922.	1922.	1 A. M. to 5 A. M.	Public housekeeping occupation, i. e., the work of waitresses in restaurants, hotel dining-rooms, boarding houses, and all attendants employed at ice cream and light lunch stands and steam table or counter work in cafeterias and delicatessens where freshly cooked foods are served, and the work of chambermaids in hotels and lodging houses and boarding houses and hospitals, and the work of janitresses and car cleaners and kitchen workers in hotels and restaurants and hospitals.
		11 P. M. to 7 A. M.	Elevator operators in public housekeeping industries.
Minimum Wage Dept. Order No. 3, 1922.	1922.	After 9 P. M.	Mercantile occupation, i. e., the work of those employed in establishments operated for the purpose of trade in the purchase or sale of any goods or merchandise and includes the sales force, the wrapping force, the auditing or checking force, the shippers in the mail order department, the receiving, marking and stock room employes, and sheet music saleswomen and demonstrators and cigar stand girls.
Minimum Wage Dept. Order No. 4, 1922.	1922.	Before 6 A. M.	Laundry occupation, i. e., all processes connected with the receiving, marking, washing, cleaning, ironing and distribution of washable or cleanable materials, including work performed in laundry departments in hotels, hospitals and factories.
OHIO.			
Throckmorton's Gen. Code. Ann. 1926 Ed., Sec. 1008-1.	1919.[17]	10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Ticket seller.
OREGON.			
Laws 1913, Ch. 62.	In 1913 a law was passed in Oregon broad enough to authorize the Industrial Commission to prohibit night work by women.		
Industrial Welfare Commission Order No. 37, 1919.	1919.	After 6 P. M.	Mercantile occupation in Portland, i. e., the work of those employed in establishments operated for the purpose of trade in the purchase or sale of any goods or merchandise, and embraces the sales force, the wrapping employes, the auditing or clerk inspection force, the shoppers in the mail order department, the receiving, marking and stock room employes and sheet music saleswomen and demonstrators. *Exceptions:* Cigar stands in hotels, confectionery stores.
Industrial Welfare Commission Order No. 38, 1919.	1919.	After 8.30 P. M.	Mercantile occupation outside of Portland, i. e., the work of those employed in establishments operated for the purpose of trade in the purchase or sale of any goods or merchandise, and includes the sales force, the wrapping employes, the auditing or check inspection force, the shoppers in the mail order department, the receiving, marking and stock room employes, and sheet music saleswomen and demonstrators. *Exceptions:* Cigar stands in hotels, confectionery stores.
Industrial Welfare Commission Orders Nos. 39, 41, 1919.	1919.	After 8.30 P. M.	Manufacturing occupation, i. e., all processes in the production of commodities. Includes the work performed in dressmaking shops and wholesale millinery houses, in the workrooms of retail millinery shops, and in the drapery and furniture covering workrooms, the garment alteration, art needle work, fur garment making, and millinery workrooms in mercantile stores, and the candy-making departments of retail candy stores, and of restaurants. *Exceptions:* Fruit and vegetable drying, canning, preserving and packing establishments. Laundry occupation, i. e., all the processes connected with receiving, marking, washing, cleaning and ironing and distribution of washable and cleanable materials, including the work performed in laundry departments in hotels and factories.
Industrial Welfare Commission Order No. 45, 1919.	1919.	11 P. M. to 7 A. M.	Elevator operators in public housekeeping establishments.
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Laws 1913, p. 1024, Sec. 4. Department of Labor and Industry, Interpretation of Aug. 14, 1918. Interpretation of April 9, 1926. Interpretation of March 24, 1925. Interpretation of January 13, 1925.[18]	1913.	10 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Manufacturing establishment, including bakeshops. *Exceptions:* Managers, superintendents, or persons doing clerical or stenographic work; proofreaders in newspaper establishments, recorders, slipmakers, weighers, and workers in lunchrooms connected with manufacturing establishments.
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Code of Laws of 1922, Vol. 2, Sec. 422, p. 137.	1911.[19]	After 10 P. M.	Mercantile establishments.
WASHINGTON.			
Laws 1913, Ch. 174.	In 1913 a law was enacted in Washington broad enough to authorize the Industrial Commission to prohibit night work by women.		
Industrial Welfare Committee Order No. 23, 1921.	1921.	After 12 P. M.	Elevator operators in hotels, rooming or boarding houses, restaurants, cafes, lunchrooms, apartment houses, hospitals, philanthropic institutions and any other which may be properly classified under the Public Housekeeping Industry.

State and Citation.	Year night work first prohibited to women.	Prohibited hours of work.	Occupations or industries affected.
WISCONSIN. Laws 1913, Ch. 381.	In 1913 a law was enacted in Wisconsin broad enough to authorize the Industrial Commission to prohibit night work by women.		
Industrial Commission Order No. 4, 1918.	1918.	5 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Street car flagmen, motormen and conductors in towns, villages and cities except Milwaukee.
		5 P. M. to 8 A. M.	Street car flagmen, motormen and conductors in Milwaukee.
Industrial Commission Order No. 1, 1917.	1917.	6 P. M. to 6 A. M.	Factories and laundries. *Exceptions:* Women engaged in nothing but office work or as janitresses in factories or laundries; pea canneries and in factories canning beans, cherries, corn or tomatoes.

1. Acts 1925, Ch. 158.
2. Acts 1917, Ch. 300.
3. The 1909 law set only an evening limit, i. e., no woman was to be employed after 10 P. M.
4. Acts 1913, Ch. 179; Acts 1909, Ch. 220.
5. Acts 1899, p. 233, Sec. 4.
6. Acts 1907, Ch. 267.
7. Acts 1890, Ch. 188.
8. Laws 1913, Ch. 151.
9. Laws 1899, Ch. 107.
10. Until 1915 the prohibition of night work in the industries specified was general and not confined to certain cities. Laws 1915, p. 184; Laws 1919, p. 547.
11. Laws 1919, Ch. 544.
12. Laws 1919, Ch. 583.
13. Laws 1918, Ch. 434.
14. Laws 1917, Ch. 535.
15. The hours set by the 1913 law were 6 P. M. to 7 A. M. in second-class cities and elsewhere after 10 P. M. Laws 1913, Ch. 493.
16. By Sec. 77, Ch. 192, Laws 1899, the Legislature undertook to prohibit employment in factories by females from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M. In 1906 the 1899 statute was held unconstitutional. People v. Williams, 116 App. Div. 379. After the indictment, but before the decision in the Williams case, the night work prohibition of 1899 was re-enacted. Laws 1906, Ch. 490. In 1913 a law was passed forbidding work by a woman in a factory between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. Laws 1913, Ch. 83. This law was upheld in 1915. People v. Charles Schweinler Press, 214 N. Y. 395.
17. Laws 1919, p. 540.
18. The interpretations cited deal with exclusions and inclusions under the 1913 law.
19. Acts 1911, p. 142.

Girl Slavery in China Doomed

By Rayna Raphaelson of the Canton Gazette (China)

SLAVERY must go in China. Simultaneously, in Kwangtung, the birthplace of revolutions and reforms, three groups have taken up this cry. One of them is the most powerful revolutionary body in the country, the Central Kuomintang. It has ordered a thorough investigation. The slave evil must go.

The other two groups propose to do more than investigate. A newly organized group of Feminists, under the leadership of a woman lawyer, Su Han-sang, has pledged itself to drive slavery out of Canton.

Even more determined is the action of the municipality of Fatshan, a progressive town some twenty-five miles from Canton. Fatshan has waited for no campaigns, no pledges. It has calmly passed a new set of laws that forbid further buying or selling of women and improve materially the status of those women who are now slaves.

Canton women tell you that this was not so difficult a thing to do in Fatshan. Canton would be another matter. The law would be disobeyed.

Fatshan, a smaller city with a very determined administration, has led the way. Not even the name, "slave-girl" is to be permited within the limits of the town. From now on, there are to be only "adopted daughters," and strict regulations have been passed to see that they not only are called daughters but are treated as such.

Slave-girls could not be immediately freed, the town decided. They are property. But there will be no more such human property.

And human property, it has been ruled, need not be treated like cattle or convicts. These girls must be given decent care. They must not be flogged or starved or made to sleep in dirty holes. And they are not to be prevented from marrying after they reach the age of twenty. Any infringement of these laws on the part of the "foster parents" will result in severe punishment. The girls themselves have been given the right of appeal.

For many of the "adopted daughters" these regulations will involve little change, except in the name. Generally, the slave system has not been abused in China. The girls have been decently treated and have shared the food and the home of the family.

But in many families a slave girl has been a slave in treatment as well as in name. She has been made to work twelve to thirteen hours a day. She has been flogged, half-starved, denied education, and forbidden to marry.

To such girls, the new law will be a liberation. Food, clothing, a decent place to sleep in, spending money of her own, an education in a workers' or vocational school, the right to marry—these things have been given slave girls by the new law of Fatshan.

It does not mean that these slave-girls will be as free as American women, or even as their Chinese sisters. They will still be bound to give "reasonable service" to their masters. They cannot leave their master's house without permission, nor buy their freedom, except by his consent.

Together with most of her Chinese sisters, the slave girl must resign herself to restrictions concerning marriage. The privilege of choosing her own husband will not be hers—except rarely and by special leniency of the head of the household.

But, in one way, she will be better off than the real daughters of the family. The law states that she is not to be the victim of "blind marriage." She is allowed a veto on the men who are offered to her. Also, she cannot be sold as a concubine.

Fatshan figures, by these new regulations, that the town will be entirely cleared of slave-girls within fifteen years. The punishment for buying or selling women is to be severe, and enforcement is made possible by the thorough investigation that is taking place in the town. All girls now owned must be registered. Names, birthplaces, and two photographs must be filed with the courts. In the future there will be periodic inspections. There is to be no evading this law.

The new Canton women's organization is going to be equally thorough, although more systematic in its preliminary investigations. The task it sets itself is even larger than that undertaken by Fatshan. Not only slave-girls are to be under the ban, but concubines as well.

Publicity and statistics are the first steps to be taken by the Canton women. First a complete canvass will be made to determine the extent of slave ownership and concubinage in the city, and the conditions under which these women live. A house to house investigation will be made and people, will be boldly asked by the questioner, "Why do you keep her?" Many Canton families are doomed to embarrassment, it is surmised.

Help from every source — journalists, jurists, philanthropists, organized groups —is being sought. Full publicity will be given to the campaign in order that public opinion can be won.

It will not be easy, the women admit. There is still a large body of women who think it indelicate and unpatriotic to air their home evils to the world. These are to be swept aside by the small group of progressive women who have decided that only by publicity and an open fight can evils be routed. They are going to shout from the house-tops their protest and the facts about slave-girls and concubines. They are going to appeal to the submerged women themselves.

In this last phase of the work, the Women's Emancipation League, an organization working under the Women's Department of the Nationalist Party, has already been doing a great deal. This league works among peasant and working women, the classes from which most of the slave girls and concubines are drafted. One of the tasks the league has undertaken is to teach poor women other ways of escaping poverty than by becoming slaves or subsidiary wives.

Press Comment

Philodelphia Public Ledger, January 29, 1927.

LADY ASTOR'S insistence that "the prejudice of men against women in industry is all a hoodoo dating from prehistoric ignorance" is not altogether accurate, although it may be granted that men through the ages have disapproved of woman in man's jobs. Man is a selfish animal, and his disposition to keep woman in the home and make her perform all the domestic duties has not been because he was ignorant but because he preferred to have her cook his meals and rear his children. The man who would permit his wife to take the role of bread-winner and support him is still in the minority. Secretly, the average man knows that his wife is capable of doing a great deal more than her home sphere permits; but would it be wise for him to let her know that he knows this? Once a woman learns her extramural strength, she can make a man terribly uncomfortable. There is, then, a method in his madness; but it is not, as Lady Astor says, prompted by ignorance. The brute is clever, that's all.

The Equal Rights Bills

Evening Post, New York, March 5, 1927.

AT a single session the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly slaughtered the series of measures which were known as the Equal Rights bills. These bills were endorsed by many women's organizations and were designed to give women certain civil and political rights which are still denied to them.

The four most important of these bills were the Graves bill to make parents joint natural guardians of minor children and equally entitled to the child's earnings and services, the Fay bill providing that a husband has no claim for damages or injuries suffered by his wife, the Jenks bill to legitimatize children born out of wedlock and the Goodrich bill permitting women to serve on juries.

No valid reason for killing these particular bills in this peremptory way was given. To deny women the right to become the joint guardians of their own children belongs to the era that preceded woman suffrage, as does the condition which the Fay bill sought to change. The theory that women are in the same class as children and the mentally incompetent is archaic.

The bill in which the women were most interested, however, was the Goodrich bill. It was for this measure that they made their strongest fight. For several years some such measure has been before the Legislature. It is difficult to understand why it has failed to win favor at Albany. The fitness of women to act as jurors is beyond question. In these days interests of women in public life are as broad, their education as thorough and their general knowledge as great as those of men.

While the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly has thought it wise to throw these bills out, the members of the committee must not congratulate themselves upon having heard the last of them. The women of today, in a political way, are most persistent. It will be better for the legislators to regard the bills as not dead, but sleeping.

A Rebuff to Advanced Females

Brooklyn Citizen, March 4, 1927.

THE suggestion made in last night's *Citizen* that the bill making compulsory the service of women on juries be killed was promptly acted upon by the Judiciary Committee in charge of the bill.

This is a triumph for the home and a rebuke to the professional women politicians and publicity-seeking actresses who do not reflect the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of American women.

Most of these professional women politicians and publicity-seeking actresses either have no children or are not married. Yet they presume to speak for married women and mothers.

The American home is rapidly disintegrating. What is needed is not more legislation for the so-called emancipation of women, but legislation which will restore the rights of men. A society which fails to recognize the father as the head of a family is doomed to destruction. A society which elevates women on a pedestal and makes men the object of contempt and ridicule is doomed to destruction. This is the actual fact in regard to American society.

This virus has been creeping into England since the success of woman suffrage and the propaganda of Oxford students against the encroachment of women into the domains of man is the beginning of the reaction against present-day tendencies.

Another sign of the times, also emanating from Oxford, is the suggestion made by the newspaper operated by the under-graduates that Englishmen should drink more alcohol in order to bring back to Englishmen the mellowness which was formerly characteristic of the sons of England. It was the three-bottle men who made the British Empire, and it is their degenerate descendants who are in a fair way to lose the empire.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

JOY WEBSTER, *Treasurer*

NETTIE TRAIL: *C. P. A., Auditor.*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to February 24, 1927, $1,395,992.63.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, February 24, 1927, to March 12, 1927:

Sale of ornaments given by Mrs. Belmont	$14.00
Mrs. W. K. Morley, Mich.	25.00
Electricity	1.00
Mrs. Avery Coonley, D. C.	300.00
Miss Esther A. Johnson, Mont.	1.00
EQUAL RIGHTS subscriptions (forwarded to EQUAL RIGHTS office)	6.00
Miss Laura Berrien, Ga.	10.00
Sale of literature	1.30
Miss Esther McLaughlin, N. Y.	2.00
Miss Emma Elliott, N. Y.	10.00
Miss Clara Hays, Okla.	1.00
Payment for fire in room	.70
Refund on laundry	.25
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	667.75
Lavinia Dock, Pa.	5.00
Refund from Maryland Branch	7.48
Mrs. Edith Ogden Heidel, D. C.	1.00
Miss Maud M. Starker, Cuba	10.00
Per District of Columbia Branch: (District Branch retaining one-half)	
Mary Z. Allen	.50
Dr. Matilda J. Gallagher	.50
Mrs. Thomas J. Gargan	5.00
Caroline I. Griesheimer	.50
Mate H. Lewis	.50
Mrs. M. A. McAdoo	.50
Jessie D. Patton	.50
Marjorie Paul	.50
Per Minnesota Branch: (Minnesota Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. F. A. Kingsley (two years)	1.00
Miss Katherine H. Brown	.50
Miss Clara A. Kjelsberg	.50
Miss Louise Park, D. C.	1.00
Total receipts, February 24 to March 12, 1927	$1,074.98
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to March 12, 1927	$1,397,067.61

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